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## Healy: Arab investments help

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AFP). — Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey acknowledged today that the British government had been "huffed" by recent economic and financial developments.

Speaking at a meeting of Labour MPs, Mr. Healey noted that the country was subject to outside influences, observing that "we do not control the world. If the Arab countries raise the price of oil or take money out of this country, then it hurts us." "If they invest here, it helps," he said. Mr. Healey said he hoped shortly to reduce the discount rate which last week was raised to 15 per cent.

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## Ibrahimi Mosque was on fire, Israeli weekly reports

Jerusalem, Oct. 13 (R). — Ultra-Orthodox Jews started a fire in the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron, the Israeli weekly Ha'Olam Hazeh reported today.

A Defence Ministry spokesman told Reuters he had no comment on the report. He said: "We don't react to every story which is published here."

But publication of the report was felt certain to renew Arab discontent at the activities of ultra-nationalist settlers in the occupied West Bank. There was anger throughout the Islamic world after a young Australian Jew, Dennis Rohan — later judged to be mentally ill — set fire to the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem seven years ago.

According to the Ha'Olam Hazeh story, the blaze was in the room of the kadi (religious judge) within the mosque.

Today's report was the first mention of a fire having occurred at the mosque, which is the main feature of the Ibrahimi Haram during last week's clashes between extremist Jewish nationalists and Hebron's inhabitants, which have heightened tensions again between Jews and Arabs in the occupied territories. Sacred Moslem documents were destroyed in the fire, the magazine said.

The curfew at Hebron was relaxed today to allow Arab workers to drive to their jobs outside the town.

Ha'Olam Hazeh said that renovations which have been carried out at the site during the past week, ostensibly to improve the layout of the holy places and prevent clashes between Jews and Moslems, were primarily to repair the damage done by the fire.

The military government was hoping that the long curfew would damp down Arab reaction to the event, the magazine said.

Editor Uri Avneri, a former member of parliament, called in an editorial for a government inquiry commission to establish the facts.

Mr. Peres told reporters during a visit to another part of the occupied territories today that when the Ibrahimi Mosque is reopened: "everyone will be impressed by the way everything has been renovated."

Steps would be taken to ensure no damage was done in future to Moslem or Jewish holy places, he said.

Mr. Dean said in an interview on the National Broadcasting Company's Today show that while he was White House counsel he received information Mr. Ford helped stop an inquiry by the House Banking Committee into the June 17, 1972, burglary of the Democratic party's headquarters in Washington's Watergate office complex.

According to Mr. Dean, his information came from Richard Cook, then also on the White House staff. NBC said Mr. Cook had refused to be interviewed about Mr. Dean's allegations but had described them as distortions and lies.

The banking committee voted to drop the investigation in October 1972. Several members, including its late chairman, Democrat Wright Patman of Texas, have said Nixon White House officials exerted pressure on committee members to do so.

Representative Holtzman said in a letter to Mr. Ruff the Watergate prosecutor's office should seek additional White House tapes and documents about the role of Mr. Cook and President Ford.

Mr. Dean said in the Today show interview that Mr. Nixon had told his staff to solicit Mr. Ford's help to block the proposed hearings by the banking committee.

While declaring he would be surprised if Mr. Ford had no recollection of meetings with Mr. Cook, Mr. Dean, who served a term in prison in 1974 after pleading guilty to charges arising from the Watergate scandal, said: "Continued on page 6"

PEKING, Oct. 13 (AFP). — Chairman Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, and more than 30 leaders of China's so-called radical faction were arrested as they conspired to make Mrs. Chiang her husband's successor, a reliable foreign source said here today.

Quoting a top Chinese official, the source said the "Shanghai group" leaders were arrested during a "conspiracy meeting" while they were "forging the will" of the late Chairman Mao.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party is meanwhile preparing to hold a plenary session to ratify the appointment of Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng as Mao's successor as party chairman, a reliable source close to Chinese circles disclosed today.

Other appointments were expected to be ratified at the same time.

An official announcement concerning recent events in China was anticipated only after the Central Committee meeting.

Reliable sources in Peking said that slogans calling on citizens to "support" Hua Kuo-feng have appeared inside production units in the capital.

Premier Hua was believed to have the support of the Chinese army — crucial backing in deciding any power struggle in the leadership.

The official Chinese press today published an article in which a unit of the People's Liberation Army expressed its resolve to remain faithful to the "teachings" and the "will" of Mao, which the group of alleged conspirators is accused of having tried to mutilate and deform.

Among those reportedly arrested along with Chiang Ching were party Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen, Vice-Premier Chang Chun-chiao, Politburo member Yao Wen-yuan, Culture Minister Yu Hui-jung and Mao Tse-tung's nephew, Mao Yuan-sin.

The sources said it was not known whether they were forging a complete will by Chairman Mao or attempting to distort old directives in order to gain the upper hand.

A reliable source said the alleged conspirators were surrounded by security forces composed of the personal bodyguards of the new party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. All were said to have been placed under house arrest.

[Continued on page 6]



PEACEFUL PROTEST — About 300 Palestinian and Greek students join in a peaceful march in Nicosia Wednesday in support of the Palestinian-leftist alliance in Lebanon. The demonstrators called for a peaceful solution to the Lebanese civil war. (AP wirephoto).

## Ford suffers setback from new Watergate allegations

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (R). — President Ford today faced new pressure in his flagging re-election campaign when members of Congress urged an investigation of accusations that he helped block initial congressional inquiries into the Watergate scandal.

Former White House counsel John Dean, the first person to point the finger of accusation at former President Richard Nixon, said in a television interview that Mr. Ford was instrumental in stopping a proposed 1972 inquiry into the break-in to Democratic Party headquarters.

The charge repeated claims by Mr. Dean in his book "Blind Ambitions", but led Democratic representatives Henry Reuss of Wisconsin, John Conyers of Michigan and Elizabeth Holtzman of New York to urge a probe by the Watergate special prosecutor.

It was a new headache for Mr. Ford as he campaigned through New York and New Jersey trying to recoup from recent reverses in his bid to win the Nov. 2 election against the Democratic candidate, Mr. James Carter.

The White House said Mr. Ford stood by a previous statement that he had no recollection of any contacts in autumn, 1972, with the Nixon White House on a proposed inquiry by the House of Representatives Banking Committee.

Mr. Reuss, present Chairman of the House Banking Committee, said in a statement that Mr. Ford and the Watergate prosecutor, Mr. Charles Ruff, should clear up quickly the questions posed by Mr. Dean's accusation.

Mr. Conyers said he discussed the matter with Mr. Ruff and was told his request for a probe would be considered.

Mr. Ruff's office would make no immediate comment. It has also maintained a complete silence on an investigation it has been conducting since July on allegations of misuse of campaign funds in Mr. Ford's old congressional district — Grand Rapids, Michigan — during the 1972 election campaign.

In 1972, Mr. Ford was Republican leader in the House of Representatives. In late 1973, he succeeded the disgraced Spiro Agnew as vice president. He became president in August, 1974, when Mr. Nixon resigned because of the Watergate scandal.

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## Forces postponement of talks Fierce fighting rages in Lebanese mountains around Aley

BEIRUT, Oct. 13 (Agencies). — Rockets and heavy artillery shells today rained on leftist-Palestinian positions in the mountains east of Beirut in a new attack which forced indefinite postponement of talks on ending Lebanon's civil war. The shells blasted Aley, Bhamdoun, Kayfoun and Souk Al Gharb, all leftist strongholds on and near the main road linking Beirut with eastern Lebanon and Syria.

As the second battle of Aley and Bhamdoun opened today AFP reported that this time it was the might of the Syrian army that was thrown against the Palestinian strongholds.

Lebanese rightwing forces, who tried vainly to take Aley in the first battle on Oct. 1, were comparative observers today and did little more than continue the "token" shelling they have been carrying out for the past weeks, the report said.

Despite the fierce hammering they were taking from the guns, positioned about five kms to the east, the several thousand Palestinians in Aley doggedly hit back.

AFP correspondent Boni de Torhout, reporting from the rightist-held town of Kahale, across the valley from Aley, which is perched on the mountain side just south of the Beirut to Damascus road, said that he could clearly see buildings hurtling apart under the intensity of the shelling.

According to a Reuters report, Palestinian commandos and their leftist allies were later reported to have stopped a tank-supported advance in the mountains.

After hours of shelling, tanks and infantry advanced from Sofar along the main Beirut-Damascus road towards Bhamdoun, about four kms to the west.

But the advance was checked by Palestinians and leftists pouring rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machine gun fire on the advancing force, eyewitnesses returning from the area reported.

A few hours after the attack started, a spokesman for Arab League envoy Hassan Sabri Al Kholi announced that the deteriorating situation round Bhamdoun had forced indefinite postponement of peace talks. They had been scheduled to resume today at the Syrian-held resort town of Chitoura.

In Cairo, Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad said he had asked Dr. Al Kholi to return to Cairo immediately to report on the situation in Lebanon.

Mr. Riad added that he hoped the Arab summit conference due to be held in Cairo on Monday would succeed in ending the civil war.

The mountains above Sidon, where the Syrians captured the important town of Roum yesterday, were quiet this morning. Reuter correspondent James Anderson, who visited the area, saw no sign that the Syrians were pushing their attack any closer to Sidon, a port vital for supplies to leftist-held west Beirut.

The attacks today and yesterday appeared to increase pressure on the Palestinians, who have already suffered major defeats in mountain battles east of Beirut.

Leftist fighters at Souk Al Gharb said they were convinced the other side would move soon, with Beirut as the ultimate objective.

Dr. Al Kholi, who said earlier this week that he hoped a peace agreement would be signed in Chitoura today, left unexpectedly for Damascus last night. He was back in Chitoura today for talks with representatives of the impotent Lebanese government of President Elias Sarkis and Syrian officials.

A Syrian military helicopter flew to the rightist-held area north of Beirut today and picked up a delegation of Phalangist and other rightwing leaders to fly them to Damascus for talks.

Rightist forces in southern Lebanon also stepped up attacks today, according to travellers from the area, and early today central Beirut and its suburbs saw their heaviest fighting in weeks.

The Palestinians tentatively agreed on Monday to withdraw from the Lebanese battlefields, but the draft peace plan did not settle the timing of their withdrawal or who would enforce a ceasefire.

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Mr. Mugabe was also quoted in a newspaper interview today as saying that some guerrilla commanders would be included in his delegation to Geneva.

Both he and Mr. Nkomo, who have formed an alliance which they call the "patriotic front", have complained against Britain's refusal to delay the start of the conference. Both want to include supporters now in exile or detention.

Mr. Nkomo listed a team of 28 for the talks but said more names may be added later. Bishop Muzorewa's ANC faction after a six-hour executive committee meeting, said the names of his delegation would only be released "at the appropriate time."

There was no indication whether another prominent nationalist leader, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole had been included in the bishop's list.

Mr. Sithole has not been invited to the Rhodesia conference on grounds that he lacks sufficient political or military support.

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## Germany on knife-edge after Schmidt scrapes in

(CSM). — The big question for Chancellor Schmidt is whether his coalition will hold together for the next four years.

is widespread agreement that the country of 61 million people will be more difficult to govern than ever.

coalition's majority in the Bundestag (lower house) has dropped from 46 to eight.

And Chancellor Schmidt will face a row of volatile problems in the new parliament including the need for higher taxes, worrisome unemployment figures (particularly among the young), budget deficits, and difficulties in the national health insurance programme.

The elections showed a substantial shift to the right, although not on a scale as big as in Sweden where the Social Democrats were swept out of office after 44 years in power.

West Germany's conservative opposition — the Christian Demo-

cratic Party and its Bavarian ally, the Christian Social Union — increased its number of seats from 225 to 244, supplanting the Social Democrats as the biggest political group in the lower house. The opposition already holds a majority in the Bundesrat (upper house) where it is in a position to block government legislation.

Opposition leader Helmut Kohl called the gain for the Christian Democrats a "moral victory" and said as head of the strongest party in the Bundestag he should be given the chance of forming a government.

Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats, has firmly committed the Free Democrats to another four years in office with the Social Democrats, in spite of advances by Mr. Kohl to join a rightwing coalition.

There is no doubt the opposition will try to dismantle the fragile majority. Former Social Democratic Chancellor Willy Brandt had a similarly narrow edge after the 1969 election, and the 1972 elections were forced by failure of his majority to hold together.

Now the Christian Democrats will gain the presidency of the Bundestag as the strongest party and also will have a majority on the joint committee that negotiates with the upper house on controversial legislation. The upper house, already under the opposition's control, must pass on all legislation that affects the states.

This means that Chancellor Schmidt will have a continuing battle, with the leftwing of his party because there will be great pressure on him to keep all social and economic legislation in the middle of the road.

Foreign policy is not expected to be changed by the election results. Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev is coming to Bonn soon, probably next month, a visit that was announced before the election. East Germany recently has made overtures for better relations and for further negotiations on the myriad points affecting the two states.

Mr. Schmidt is perhaps the most respected politician in Western Europe. Although his occasional outspoken criticism of other countries sometimes makes headlines — especially in Italy and France — there are many in Europe who will be glad to know that this tough but fair-minded man still will be around to help Europe make its defence, economic, and political decisions.

The upswing for the opposition came largely from young voters and from women, a party official commented.

Compared to the 1972 election the Social Democrats' share of the votes dropped from 45.8 per cent to 42.6 and the Free Democrats from 8.4 per cent to 7.9. The Christian Democrats with their Bavarian ally improved their position from 44.9 per cent to 48.6.

Fewer than 400,000 people voted for radical parties, such as the neo-Nazis, the lowest total ever.

Robert Daly, chairman for the Democrats in West Germany, has organised screenings of a Jimmy Carter film and has assistants working on the military vote. But the parties are not permitted to campaign on the military bases.

"A big problem is how spread out the voters are," said Mr. Daly, an attorney in Frankfurt.

No one seems to know just how many more voters will participate this year than did in 1972 or 1968. Clement Brown, an American who lives in France and was active in the last two presidential elections, said: "Here in Paris we have set up tables in front of churches with signs and helped Democrats and Republicans start the registration process."

He said there is definitely more activity this year than in 1968 and 1972.

One problem, he noted, is that registering to vote may subject some people living abroad to taxation by their home states.

States have various and complicated tests for who is and who is not legally "domiciled" within their boundaries — and hence subject to taxation.

Registration often has been used as a test in court cases. It is possible to be "domiciled" in a state even though one lives abroad.

## Transkei awaits South African engineered independence celebrations

UMTATA, THE TRANSKEI, South Africa (CSM). — Every time the master of ceremonies at the recent Miss Transkei beauty contest asked the audience, "Are you happy?" the crowd roared back, "No." And when Miss Transkei finally was crowned and cloaked, the observers hissed and booed.

Only when, as part of a clothes promotion gimmick, a black man and a white woman danced together to the music of a Johannesburg hard-rock band, did the crowd cheer and clap. It was later found that the woman was coloured (mixed race) — but the point remains that the black audience thought she was white.

Both the booing and the cheering capsule the mood here as the Transkei, a region the size of Denmark that is split into 13 major tribes and where factional axe fights are still common, moves towards independence from South Africa on Oct. 26.

By their cheering the blacks showed they do not hate whites but want to mix with them — possibly because in the past so many English-speaking whites were born and have lived in the Transkei, learning to speak the Xhosa language fluently.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima has even urged the South African government to declare that whites can be citizens in the new country.

As for the booging:

"They (the South Africans) are giving us our independence like they gave us our hearty contest," said a local black professional man sarcastically.

What he means is that white South Africans meticulously programmed the beauty contest, and white South Africans are flooding into the Transkei to programme the independence. In the latter instance they have antagonised some black government officials.

"The other day a 25-year-old boy told me he was coming in to 'develop' me," said Maheleni Njisane, a man who has taught at universities in the United States for 16 years. "I don't like their attitude," he added.

Other blacks go further — they do not want this independence at all; they say it only supports South Africa's system of apartheid (legalised separate development of the races).

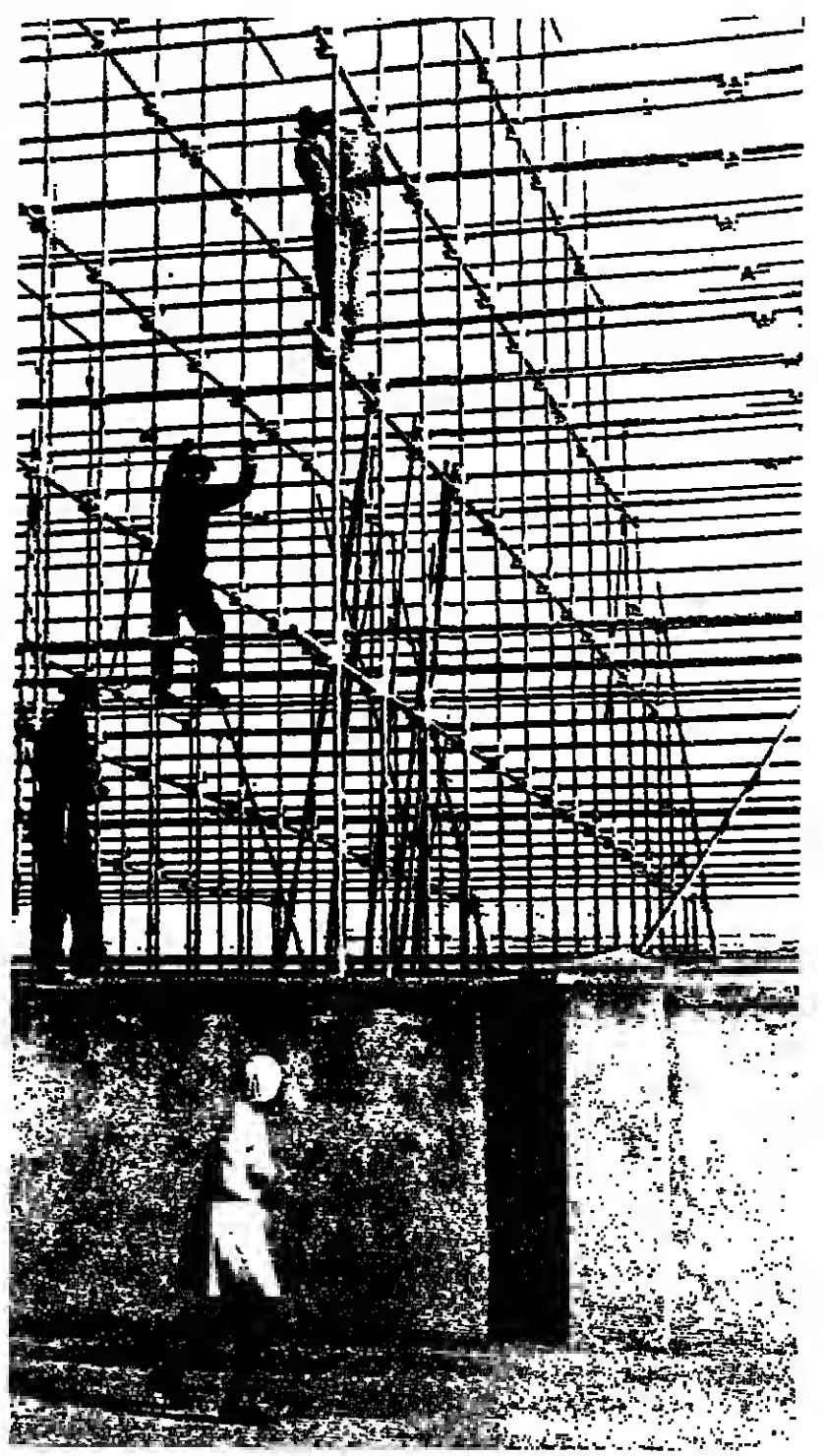
Young men from Soweto, a black township near Johannesburg, are in the Transkei preparing to wreck the independence celebrations, according to Joseph Kobo, an opposition politician who has moved out of the Transkei so he will not be detained as 25 other men have been.

These urban blacks in the Transkei reportedly are aiming for the 14 million rand (\$12.2 million) office building which is being built by the South Africans, and for the flimsy-looking stadium that is supposed to seat 35,000 people for the independence-day celebrations.

The slow-moving town of Umtata, which will be the capital of the Republic of Transkei, never had seen anything like the mad construction going on here as independence approaches. Projects include road improvements, a Holiday Inn, an airport, a military base, a hospital, a presidential palace, and a tent city to which 12,000 Transkeians have been asked to come and rejoice on Oct. 26.

A lot of women are being employed on heavy construction work because they can earn only one-quarter of what a man does, according to Mr. Kobo, and because they work harder than the men, according to a town official.

"It's amazing what has happened in the past 18 months," said town mayor Errol Apring. "I think the money could have been better spent," he added.



Work proceeds on stadium for Independence Day celebration.

The Afrikaners who rule in South Africa are determined that Transkei independence appears to work. Former Afrikaner officials who hate blacks have been removed from Umtata, and men such as Gbemas Geldenhuys, who worked for years with the Lesotho government, are advisers to Chief Matanzima.

They are advising the chief to get ready for trouble. About 2,000 South African soldiers are coming in. A troupe of 500 gymnasts and 300 chanters from the police-training college at Hammanskraal, South Africa, are to perform during independence celebrations.

"Of course, their act could be easily replaced if their talents were needed elsewhere (to control troublemakers)," said Peter Ward, who is in charge of independence plans.

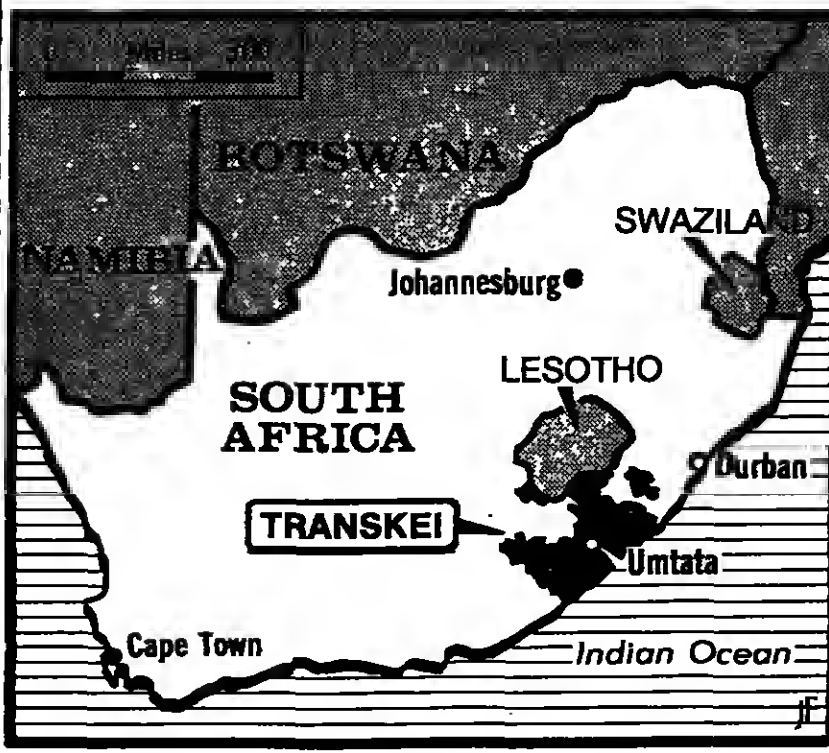
And South African security police are training the Transkei security police, who continue to round

up opposition leaders under state-of-emergency laws that have been in effect since the early 1960s.

But Chief Matanzima has not dared touch his cousin, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who is senior in the chieftain setup. (Chief Matanzima was made a paramount chief by the South African government.) Both men are nephews of Nelson Mandela, leader of the banned African National Congress, who has been a political prisoner on Robben Island in South Africa for 13 years.

Although Chief Dalindyebo always has opposed independence, Chief Matanzima cannot detain his popular cousin. His would risk a civil war if he did so. A leading question is whether Chief Dalindyebo will show up at any of the independence events.

It is increasingly obvious to the South Africans themselves that they will not be able to control a lot of things in an independent Transkei.



## New voting law increases U.S. overseas electioneering

West Germany (CSM). — even if he lives abroad, guaranteed the right to vote in federal elections in the states.

American embassies and consulates abroad could conceivably have a million Americans register for the autumn election.

check with some of the consulates in West Germany indicates there is an increasing number of overseas Americans asking them to exercise their vote.

cons residing abroad are up to an updating of the census, to number about 1.2 million more than half a million (660,000). Some are military personnel (17,000 dependents). About 17,000 federal employees (with dependents).

ng statistics are harder to get. Neither the Federal Election Commission nor election-law experts on Capitol Hill know figures on how many overseas Americans voted for president in 1972. Although in Britain, they found 47 per cent of all Americans living there did that time.)

year Congress passed the Overseas Citizens Voting Rights Act, which became effective Jan. 1 this year. Under it, consulates in the private sector register and vote in all federal elections. Government and military personnel already had this effect, the act requires all to register and send ballots to residents now living abroad who apply to vote.

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## Chile may break economic links with Latin America

LIMA, Oct. 13 (R). — Chile is loosening its links with the six-nation Andean Pact, Latin America's most ambitious common market experiment—and may sever them completely.

A decision is expected by the end of the month, according to an announcement made at an Andean Pact meeting here.

Chilean Economy Minister Sergio de Castro has said his country is ceasing for the moment to be a full market member but if the pact can come up with a special deal for Chile by Oct. 30, his country will retain at least associated member status.

Either way, the seven-year-old pact is left weakened.

If Chile stays in, its partners—Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia—will have to find a way of accommodating Chilean

demands for drastic changes in import and foreign investment restrictions.

Acceptance of these demands would amount to a reversal of the market's basic character—to pool the resources of the region to promote a locally-financed industry strong enough to compete in world markets.

If Chile goes, the remaining five nations will lose a lucrative market and face the task of reorganizing their complex industrial and tariff programmes.

These programmes, under which each nation is allotted certain industries on a favoured status basis, are already far behind schedule.

According to the original pact timetable, all major industrial sectors like chemicals, automobiles, steel and paper, should have been

shared out by 1973. But squabbles between richer and poorer nations delayed approval.

A new timetable was drawn up in August, giving members until 1978 to accept the programmes and get them working. Chile, however, objected.

It argued that the market should give priority to changing restrictions which limit profit remittance abroad to 14 per cent, and it refused to accept the new timetable.

Chile said the rules were archaic and had scared foreign capital away from the region. Its five partners then offered to raise the profit ceiling to 20 per cent.

Chile's continued refusal to accept its partners' policies underlined a basic political incompatibility within the market. Andean officials said.

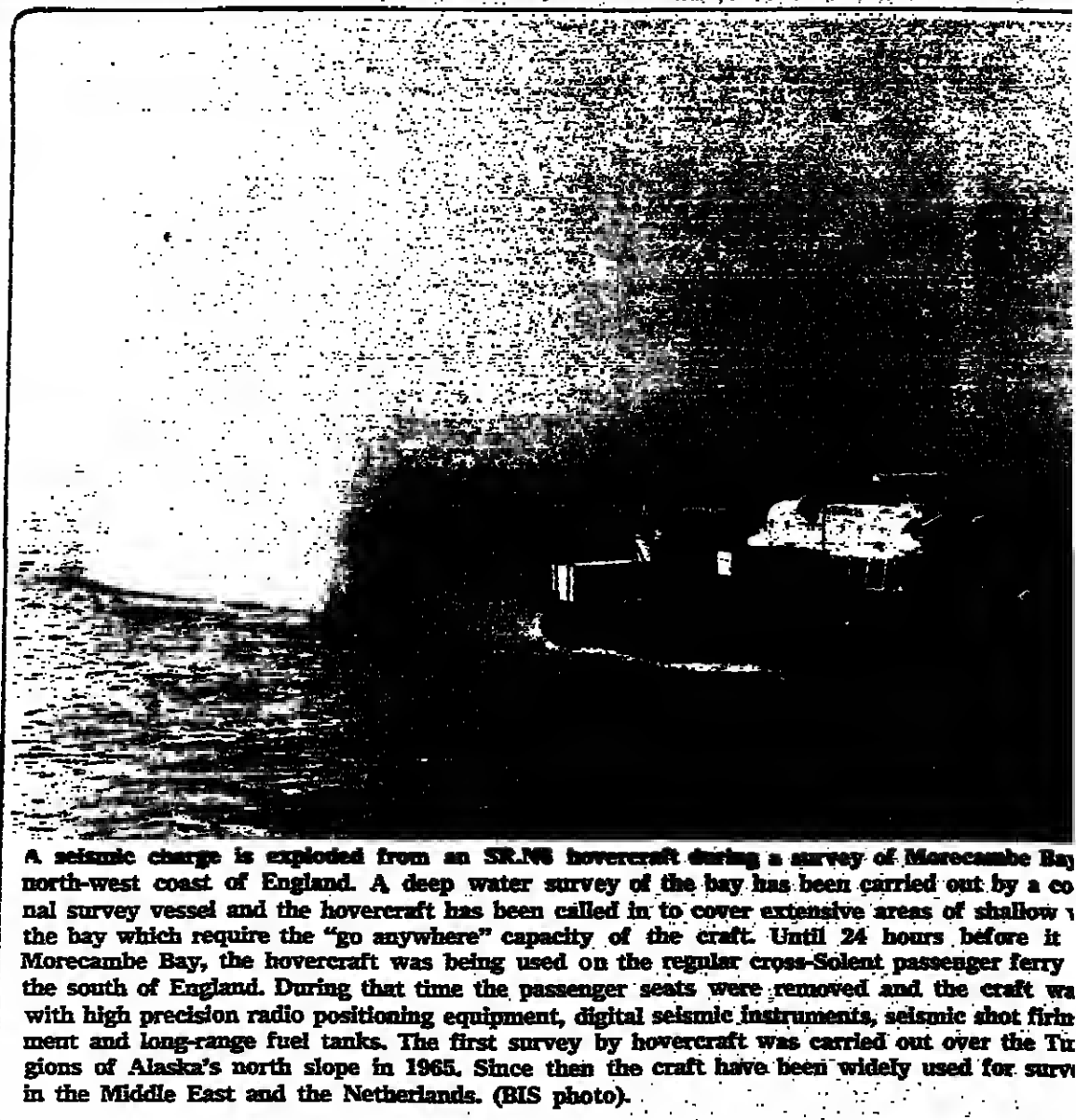
Since overthrowing the leftist Allende government in 1973, Chile's military rulers have worked to build up a free enterprise economy and attract foreign investment.

The Chilean government believes it can encourage a larger flow of foreign capital without the trammels of Andean Pact rules.

Market experts said Chile would aim at keeping its options open with the pact for as long as it could, with a view to possible re-admission.

"At the present state of the Andean Pact, where nine-tenths is potential, Chile stands to lose very little by leaving," one expert said.

"But if the remaining five members really get the pact off the ground, Chile could find itself badly out in the cold," he added.



A seismic charge is exploded from an SR.NV hovercraft during a survey of Morecambe Bay north-west coast of England. A deep water survey of the bay has been carried out by a coastal survey vessel and the hovercraft has been called in to cover extensive areas of shallow water which require the "go anywhere" capacity of the craft. Until 24 hours before it Morecambe Bay, the hovercraft was being used on the regular cross-Solent passenger ferry the south of England. During that time the passenger seats were removed and the craft was with high precision radio positioning equipment, digital seismic instruments, seismic shot firing and long-range fuel tanks. The first survey by hovercraft was carried out over the Troughs of Alaska's north slope in 1965. Since then the craft have been widely used for survey in the Middle East and the Netherlands. (BIS photo)

## Countries give fresh guarantees to keep politics out of 1980 Olympics

BARCELONA, Oct. 13 (R). — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has received fresh written guarantees that there will be no political interference from the host countries for the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow and Lake Placid, New York, IOC President Lord Killanin said here yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference as the IOC Executive Board prepared for a week of study of the problems which arose out of this summer's Montreal Olympics, the Irish leader noted that the sporting and television success of Montreal had been badly tarnished by political problems.

"All our discussions here will be overshadowed by the experience of Montreal in an endeavour to avoid having any recurrence," he said.

Lord Killanin said that after the serious clash with the Canadian government which went back on Olympic promises to allow any Olympic

team to enter and then refused to let Taiwan competitors into the country under the name of the "Republic of China," new letters were written to Soviet and American games organisers asking for reiteration of guarantees.

"Both organising committees replied giving the guarantees, or re-guarantees, that they would follow Olympic rules. We have it again in writing from them," he said.

"At Montreal, the prime question was not which China should attend but that the Republic of China could not enter the country. We have not retracted one bit from our stand. Promises were made and then not kept," he declared.

Lord Killanin declined to speculate at what would be decided at meetings here this week between the IOC's nine-man executive and leaders of the 26 international federations which govern the Olympic sports concerning possible

action against those countries which walked out of the Montreal games to protest against the IOC's refusal to ban New Zealand which African countries charged were supporting South Africa in its practise of apartheid in sport.

Asked whether he had been impressed by recent South African moves to permit some mixing of races in sports, he said:

"I only know what I have read in the newspapers, but from them I feel there is virtually no change in the sports position in South Africa, but we have had no appraisal of the situation from South Africa."

The IOC had determined that 22 countries with a total of 441 competitors actually left the Olympic village in Montreal after registering there.

Eight others had made entries but did not arrive. Some had offered valid reasons that their non-appearance was not connected

with the boycott call of the Organisation of African Unity.

Sri Lanka, for example, explained that its athletes had not come up to expected standards and Zaire said the decision was taken before the games because of financial problems. Others in this group were Gabon, Malagasy, Tanzania, the Central African Republic, Gambia and Malawi.

"Ever since the games resumed in 1896 there have been political problems. They are unavoidable. But with the increase of interest of governments in sport, there is more interference of governments in sport. Our biggest worry is that sports are becoming used for political purposes," Lord Killanin said.

He said the IOC Judicial Committee was working on new rules which would stop this in future and permit different levels of punishment for infringements.

## Asian farmers had a hard fiscal 1979 says World Bank report

MANILA, THE PHILIPPINES, (CSM). — Farmers and city dwellers in many parts of Asia tended to have a hard time making a living during the fiscal year just ended.

The reason: Urban unemployment, rising prices, and lowered demand for several Asian products, according to the World Bank.

The bank has released its report for fiscal 1976 in advance of its annual meeting, held in Manila the first week of October.

But despite a combination of inflation and recession, the outlook in many Asian countries appeared less gloomy than the year before, the report said. Good weather and increased use of fertilizer boosted harvests. And in several countries inflation slowed because of lower commodity prices and tighter government monetary and credit policies, it added.

Among the conclusions:

—Growth rates in many Asian countries held up fairly well despite growing balance-of-payment deficits from the rising costs of imports and declining costs of exports. South Korea, for example, showed a growth rate of 7.5 per cent in 1975 compared with 8.6 per cent in 1974.

In Thailand the growth rate rose from 4 per cent to 6 per cent as agricultural production recovered from a 1974 drought. But in Malaysia the growth rate stayed at 2 per cent because international recession cut demand for its two major exports, rubber and forestry products.

—Major increases in balance-of-payments deficits resulted from lowered demand for exports from the region and posed considerable financing problems.

Indonesia, for example, saw a dramatic increase in its balance-of-payments deficit, from \$ .80 million in 1974 to \$ 1.2 billion in 1975. The causes, according to the report, were lower-than-expected oil revenues, a sharp price drop for its other major commodity exports, and a rapid increase in the import of goods from investment. Drastic decreases in the price of Philippines exports—sugar, copper, and copra—produced a four-fold increase in that country's deficit from \$ 207 million in 1974 to \$ 860 million in 1975.

—Slowed but continuing inflation due to more food grain, some reduction in major commodity prices, and conservative monetary and credit policies adopted by countries such as South Korea, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Thailand. Inflation in Indonesia in 1975 was 20 per cent, compared with

40 per cent in 1974. In India the rate fell from 42 per cent, while in the Philippines fell from 33 to 10 per cent, report said.

—Considerably better economic conditions for the Asian countries of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka for the fiscal year ending in June than for the three years. Despite price for imported oil, food, and food supplies in most countries of that cause of a good monsoon

In India, for example, grain harvest reached a record 116 million tons, 7 above the record reached in 1971. India had had a poor crops since 1973.

According to the long-term prospects for supplies of food in the Asian countries are not bright. In 1985, it says, about 77 million of foodstuffs may be needed year by developing countries to fill the gap between domestic production and demand.

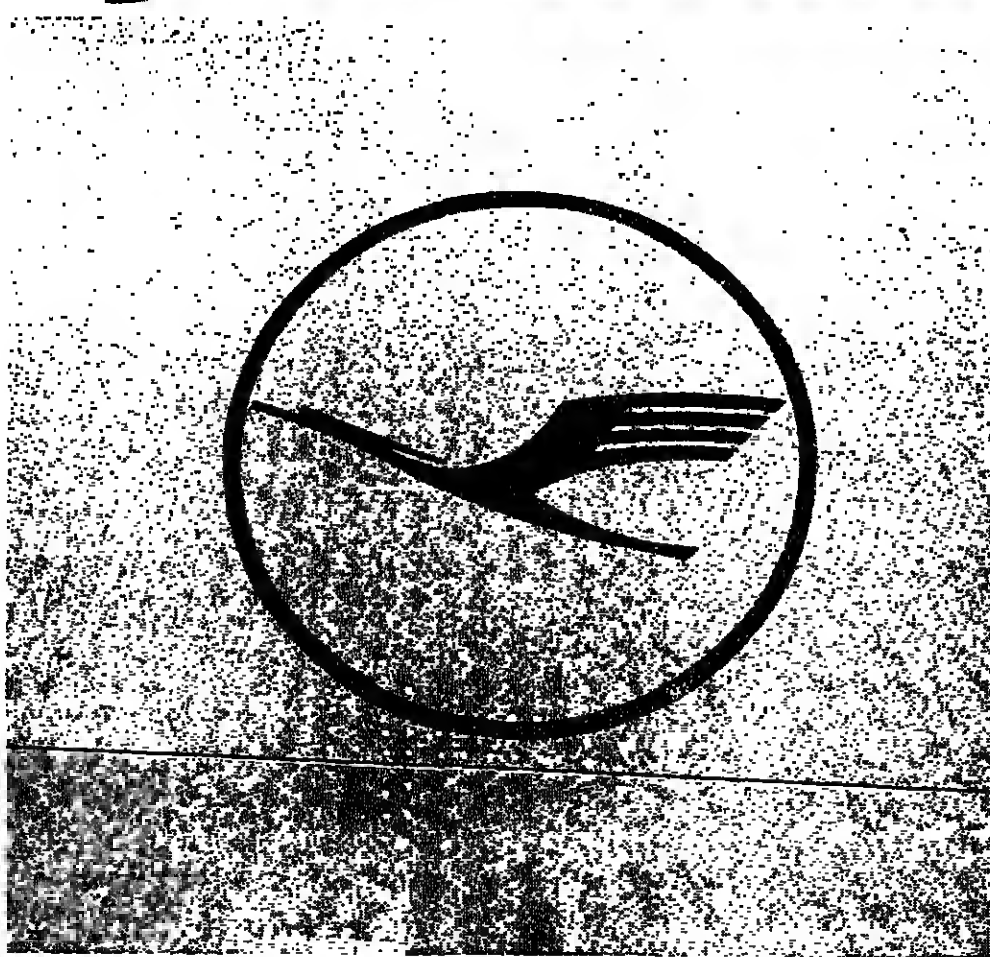
Food-deficit countries in developing world, especially South Asia and Africa, may spend up to 30 per cent of projected export earnings on imports, it concludes.

To help meet this challenge World Bank is stepping up proportion of its lending to agriculture and rural development. In East Asia and Africa, for example, the bank has devoted one of its fiscal 1976 lending purposes, compared with five in fiscal 1975.

But the report also noted in the poorest countries more than a billion people live in South Asia and Africa (of the Sahara) the annual rate was only 2.8 per cent. Economic growth there, it said, nearly offset by the increasing population of 2 to 3 per cent annually, and there was little growth in per capita terms.

For the second consecutive year according to the report, Bank lending for agricultural rural development was less than for any other economic sector.

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كردان الاصل



Asian farmers -- theirs was not an easy task in fiscal 1979







## Spanish Phalangists protest against reform policies

MADRID, Oct. 13 (R). — A funeral mass for an assassinated politician was turned into a protest against government reform policies today, with rightwing demonstrators calling for an army takeover.

Several hundred people halted traffic outside a Jesuit church in the city centre and greeted mourners after the mass with shouts of "army to power" and "government resign".

The mass was for Senor Juan Maria de Araluce, a member of Spain's highest advisory body, the Council of the Realm. He was killed with his chauffeur and three police bodyguards by Basque guerrillas in a machinegun attack in San Sebastian nine days ago.

The government of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez has been accused by rightist politicians of encouraging guerrilla violence by relaxing the rigid system of the late Gen. Francisco Franco.

The demonstrators shouted "Franco, Franco, Franco" and cheered the former civil guard commander, Lt. Gen. Carlos Iniesta Cano, as he got into his car after the mass.

The government recently announced the general's premature retirement into the reserve in retaliation for an open letter he sent to a rightwing newspaper criticising political reforms proposed by Senor Suarez. But it retracted the announcement 24 hours later.

With hands raised in a fascist-style salute, the demonstrators sang the rightwing Phalangist anthem "Cara al Sol" (Face to the Sun). Then they marched to the rear of the church, to a spot where Prime Minister Luis Carrero Blanco was assassinated in December 1973, also by Basque nationalist guerrillas.

Riot police stood by to prevent demonstrators from continuing their march. Women in the crowd strolled up to policemen, kissing them and shaking them by the hand, amid shouts of "long live the police".

The mass was attended by prominent rightists including former

Labour Minister Jose Antonio Giron, leader of the civil war veterans confederation, the former Public Works Minister Gonzalo Fernandez de la Mora.

Senor Fernandez de la Mora led an ultra-right campaign in the National Movement, the state party, to water down government plans to hold direct elections next year for both houses of a new parliament.

He is also one of six former ministers who last weekend launched a rightwing popular alliance designed to woo Spaniards who want change without breaking completely with the past.

Leaflets were distributed outside the church saying: "We must be aware of the seriousness of the present moment. It is not enough to lament, comment or protest in cafes. The future will be that which we ourselves build."

## Nobel prizes to be announced tomorrow

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 13 (R). — The 1976 Nobel prizes in economics and medicine will be announced tomorrow, with each award worth a record 681,000 kronor (\$85,000).

The winner of the 1976 peace prize will be named in Oslo on Friday by the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian parliament, and the chemistry and physics prize-winners are to be announced in Stockholm next Monday.

The Nobel Foundation here said today the literature prize would be awarded on Oct. 21.

There is generally little advance speculation on possible winners of any but the literature and peace awards. But the Stockholm paper Aftonbladet has suggested American professors Baruch Blumberg and Carleton Gajdsek may take the medicine prize for their work on infectious diseases.

For Literature, speculation this year -- as for several years previously -- centres on British author Graham Greene, Italian Alberto Moravia, Saul Bellow of the United States, and French writers Andre Malraux and Simone de Beauvoir.

The higher prize money stems from growth in Nobel Foundation investments, though the rate of increase is barely keeping pace with inflation.

Last year's prizes were worth 630,000 kronor (\$69,000).

## Attempt to forge

[Continued from page 1] Peking's Peita and Tsinghua universities, generally considered to be leftist strongholds, were calm today despite press reports abroad of military activity on the campuses and arrests of students.

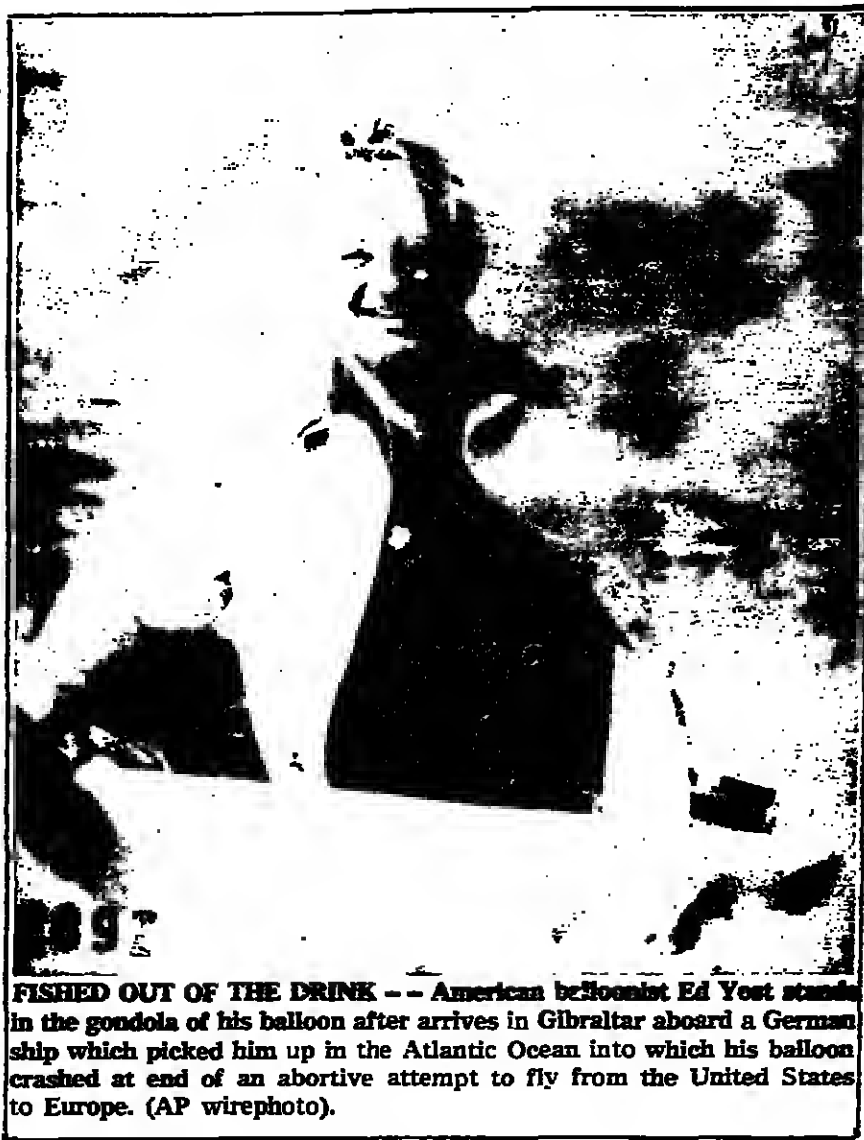
A Chinese source said the arrests of Chiang Ching and her alleged co-conspirators were known to the average citizen. People were not at all disturbed by the news, the source said.

The photographic department of the official New China News Agency meanwhile has suspended all photo sales particularly pictures showing Chairman Mao's widow and other Chinese leaders considered to be "radicals".

An assistant said the only pictures for sale were of new party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Although his appointment has still not been formally announced, Chairman Hua was today given the sort of press coverage previously reserved for Mao.

His meeting yesterday with Mr. Michael Somare, the Prime Minister of Papua-New Guinea, was splashed across newspaper front pages.



FISHED OUT OF THE DRINK -- American billionaire Ed Yost stands in the gondola of his balloon after arriving in Gibraltar aboard a German ship which picked him up in the Atlantic Ocean into which his balloon crashed at end of an abortive attempt to fly from the United States to Europe. (AP wirephoto).

## Following six deaths Inoculation against swine flu suspended in nine U.S. states

ATLANTA, Georgia, Oct. 13 (R). — Nine states have suspended a campaign of inoculation against the flu killer disease after six people who received the vaccine died.

They died shortly after being inoculated in a nationwide programme to prevent an outbreak of the disease, which killed half a million people in an epidemic shortly after the first world war.

Officials administering the campaign said the deaths were probably due to old age.

But the states stopped further inoculations until investigations are completed and other states have stopped using the batch of vaccine in question.

"Out of every 100,000 people between the ages of 65 and 75, nine or 10 are going to be dying every day. You have to expect a certain amount of mortality," said Dr. David Sencer, director of the centre of disease control.

Autopsies showed that three of the deaths were caused by heart attacks.

Heart attacks were suspected for the other three. Dr. Sencer said.

Four of the victims had been inoculated from the same batch of vaccine.

There was no evidence to suggest that the programme to offer flu vaccine to American citizens should be curtailed.

The campaign started on Oct. 1. President Ford ordered that 147 million Americans should be inoculated after a soldier died during an outbreak of swine flu at the vast Fort Dix military camp in New Jersey.

In Geneva the World Health Organisation said it had no evidence of any dangerous side effects from the vaccine. A spokesman said: "These deaths might be a coincidence".

The programme has been suspended in Wisconsin, Louisiana, Vermont, Maine, New Mexico, Texas, Illinois, Virginia and Alaska. The disease control centre here said it had not heard of any rejection of the programme by the public.

But an official said that if reports continued to link the project with death, the programme "might come to a screeching halt".

## Johannesburg whites terrified of "massacre" threatened for Friday

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 13 (AFP). — South African police have arrested a group of black activists alleged to be responsible for distributing thousands of leaflets in African townships around Johannesburg calling for a massacre of white on Oct. 15, Police Chief General Gert Prinsloo said here today.

The leaflets, entitled "The Voice of the People in South Africa" and ending "the voice of the people is the voice of God" demanded that the South African government put an end to "white domination" by Oct. 15 or face a general uprising by urban blacks.

The Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC), the body which has organised a wave of anti-apartheid demonstrations in Johannesburg's African satellite towns since mid-June, has dissociated itself from the leaflet campaign.

Gen. Prinsloo did not name those arrested and did not say how many activists were involved.

According to the pro-government English-language paper, the Citizen, they included a Soweto church leader.

The leaflets have caused some panic among whites, and newspapers have been flooded with letters demanding action. In a calming editorial today, the anti-apartheid Rand Daily Mail expressed concern about white reactions to African behaviour.

Many Africans "do not hold violence as a solution," the Mail wrote. It added: "It is vitally important that whites retain this proper perspective and for this reason we welcome the statement by the SSRC which, while militantly anti-apartheid, has urged black children back to school and condemned terror pamphlets calling for violence against whites."

It urged the country's political leaders to give "some credence" to those blacks "politically militants though they might be, like the SSRC, who have a leadership role and are preaching non-violence".

## Ford's setback

[Continued from page 1] the Watergate cover-up, said he did not want to say the president had lied.

Political observers said the new Watergate publicity, including refusal by an appeals court yesterday to review cover-up convictions against three top Nixon aides, could affect Mr. Ford's campaign.

In its statement, the SSRC said black activists were "not butchers but responsible fighters for our liberation". It urged blacks to reject the leaflets.

However, informed sources disclosed today that police and fire services will be put on alert from Oct. 15 to 24, the period during which the leaflets called for "direct action".

Johannesburg's African belt has been calm for three weeks, only crowd violence seen in S Africa of late has been yesterday's bloody demonstrations in town where one person died, a number were wounded, young African militants and drinking dens — campaigns an end to the sale of alcohol.

## Thai military council clamps curfew on Bangkok

Bangkok, Oct. 13 (Agencies). — A fresh curfew was clamped on Bangkok by Thailand's military government today on the eve of the third anniversary of the October 1973 revolution.

An order by the ruling military council said the curfew would come into effect tonight from 10 p.m. to 4.30 a.m. The announcement, broadcast by radio Thailand, did not say how long the curfew would be in effect.

A midnight to five a.m. curfew was imposed last Wednesday after the military coup but was lifted the following day.

A brief official announcement said the curfew had been reimposed because of the "unreliable situation" in the country and for public safety.

Armed police and guarding all important government buildings, bridges, and public centres in Bangkok as a caution against sabotage after the coup.

Gen. Kriangsak Chamanand, a press conference the curfew could not reveal but added it might last only a few days, confirmed it affected Bangkok only.

Checkpoints have been set on all major roads into the city which is patrolled after dark with fixed machine guns.

Tension was increased by rumours spreading through the city that school children had been napped by leftist students.

Meanwhile Thai Prime Minister Tanin Kraivichien day described the task of his government as the re-establishment of national security and the "happiness of the people under a democratic regime".

In his first nationwide address since the military-dominated administrative Reform Council seized power last Thursday, the prime minister described the "slap-dash democracy" of the past three years. Real democracy, he stressed, would be achieved through successive stages and reform much in the administrative as amongst the men in power.

The security council has not yet set a date to discuss the question of recommending Mr. Waldheim for a new term as U.N. Secretary General.

He announced his availability for a new term after many foreign ministers had urged him to remain in his post in their speeches to this year's General Assembly.

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## Watergate convictions upheld

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, (AFP). — The U.S. Court of Appeals today upheld the convictions of three major Watergate conspirators: former Attorney General (justice minister) John Mitchell, former White House Chief of Staff Mr. Haldeman, and the former White House Advisor on Domestic Affairs, John Ehrlichman.

The court overturned the conviction of a fourth Watergate defendant, Robert Mardian, on the ground of insufficient evidence. A former deputy attorney general, he had been sentenced to 10 months to three years in prison.

All four men were tried and convicted in the Watergate scandal that originated in a break-in at Democratic Party national headquarters in Washington's Watergate complex in June 1972, and culminated in President Richard Nixon's forced resignation in August 1974. Mr. Nixon was named as a co-conspirator in the Watergate scandal, but never came to trial and was pardoned by President Gerald Ford.

Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman had been free on bail pending the decision of the Appeals Court. Under American law, they may now be called on to begin serving their sentences. All three were sentenced to serve two and a half to eight years in jail for conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market was mostly easier in this trading Thursday with sentiment unsettled by the miners' talks with the coal board on pay and benefits and the disappointing U.K. industrial production figures, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 2.6 at 291.0.

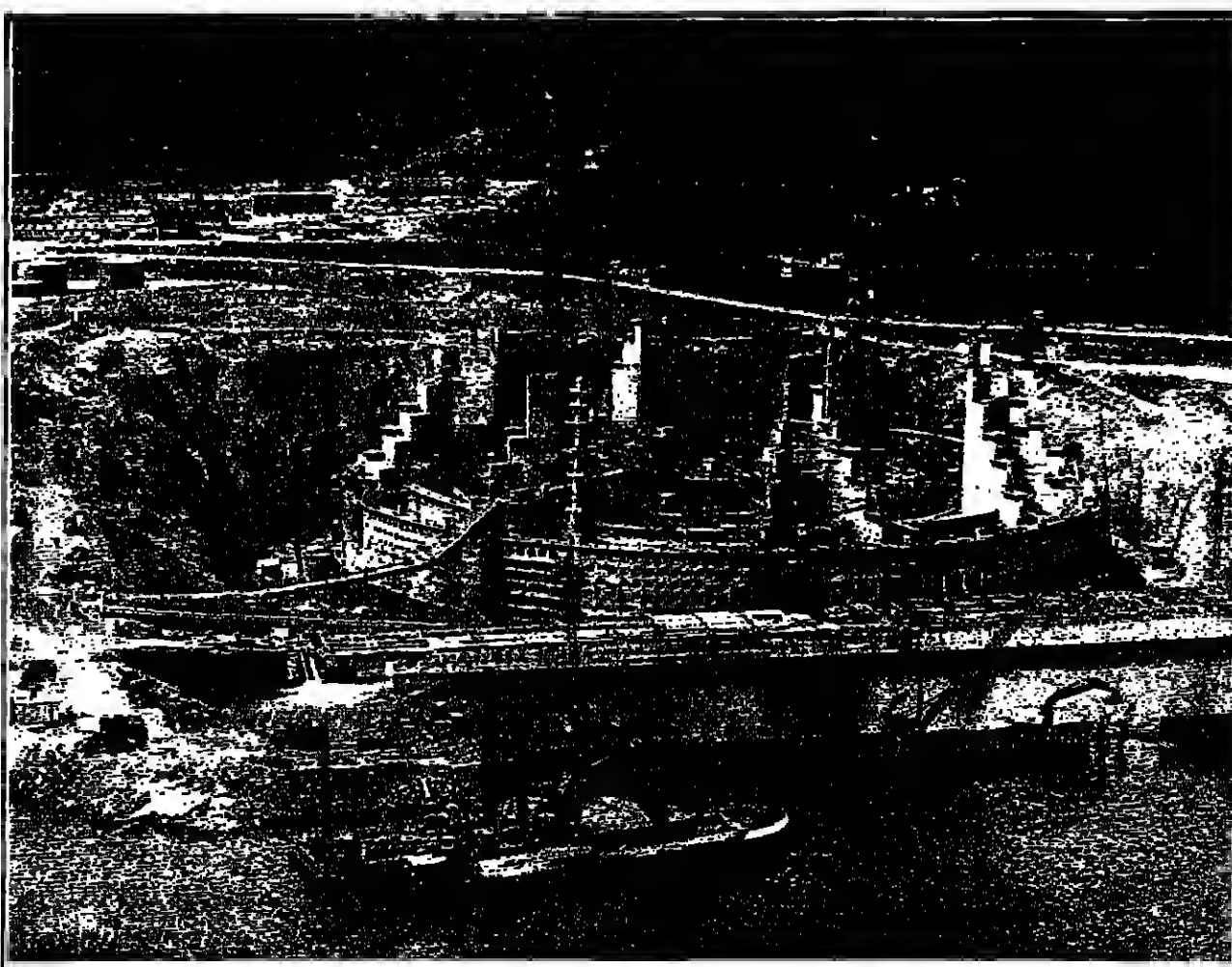
Government loans saw falls ranging to 1/4 point among shorts while longs lost around 1/8. Leading equities were mixed to easier with falls of up to 4p.

Oils firmed with BP up 17p after 20p on yesterday's announcement of increased production in the forties field. Other oils gained up to 6p while banks moved irregularly.

Mining shares were lower again despite gold bullion price increase at the afternoon fixing while Australians mostly recovered early falls.

Teacher Distillers resumed trading after its temporary suspension yesterday, at 380p (240p), on news of the bid from allied breweries lost 4p.

Leading industrials had net falls of around 2p to 4p in Glaxo, Thorn, Hawker, Tubes, and Metal Box, Fisons, GEC, Dunlop, BAT, Bowater, Reed and Unilever edged slightly higher on balance.



Crammed in a huge construction dock — larger than London's Trafalgar Square — at Loch Kishorn in the Scottish Highlands, is the mighty base structure of the central oil production platform for the Miskin Field in the North Sea — the world's largest concrete gravity structure. This aerial photograph was taken after Prince Charles recently set in motion mechanisms to allow sea water from the loch to enter the dry dock for the first time. For the second stage of construction the basin will be fully flooded and dock gates will be pumped free of ballast and floated into the loch. The structure will then be towed to the "wet" construction site in Loch Carron. It is due to go on station in the summer of 1977.

Filler: The most southerly creature yet found is a freshwater salamander-like amphibian Labyrinthodont, represented by a 2 1/2 in (63.5 mm) piece of jawbone found near Beardmore Glacier, Antarctica, 325 miles (523 km.) from the South Pole, dating from the early Jurassic of 200,000,000 years ago. The discovery was made in December 1967.

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The Jordan Times advertising department draws the attention of its advertisers and readers to the fact that as of Oct. 15, 1976, the advertising rate for page 2 will be raised from 450 fils to 600 fils per column-centimetre. Those wishing a complete advertising rates list should contact the Jordan Times advertising department between 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. in person or by phone at 67171-2-3-4.

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